

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XV.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31.

MILWAUKEE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1858.

NUMBER 309.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Business Notices appearing in the Local Column, will be charged at \$1.00 per line, for the first, and 10 cents each subsequent insertion.

Transient Advertisements will be paid for, 10 cents per line.

The number of insertions must in all cases be specified on the copy when handed in, as "no limit" for advertising.

Yearly Advertisers will be held strictly to Advertisements pertaining to their business.

All Other Notes will be paid for, 10 cents per line.

Extra Displayed Advertisements, and those with large cuts, will be charged by the square for each insertion.

Ordinary Notices of Deaths and Marriages, notices of Births, &c., will be charged by the word.

The News, &c., will be charged at half the usual rates.

We have had a message telegraph report this morning, in consequence of the lines being out of order, somewhere east, yesterday.

A fire occurred at Bonville, Mo., yesterday, involving a loss of property to the amount of \$50,000.

A treaty of peace has been concluded with the Navajo Indians, whose recent hostilities to entreaty occupied the attention of our Government.

The telegraph reports the New York Market for flour heavy, and rather in favor of the buyers for common and medium grades. Wheat unchanged and pork dull. No change in our market yesterday.

The weather is as disagreeable as we have ever known it at this season of the year. We have had a drizzling rain pretty much all week, but yesterday it turned into a regular Nor' East'er, with a heavy fog from the lake. About six o'clock, the wind changed toward the west, and for a while blew a perfect hurricane. The ice has nearly all left the river.

THE SENTINEL.—The Milwaukee Sentinel publishes a letter from Superior, setting right the silly story of fraudulent voting there, set up by the Tribune.

"The election was all on the wrong side. McClellan is fairly chosen by over 70 majority; but the time was too short to get in the returns." — *Madison Argus.*

The Sentinel publishes the letters of all responsible correspondents, whether they tally with its views, or not. Our Superior letter was from an old friend; but his political prejudices evidently colored his statement of facts. So far as we have seen the evidence pro and con, we think that the allegation of fraudulent voting at La Pointe is well-founded. But the Argus may rest assured that the Sentinel is for "fair play" in this matter, and will win.

CITY MATTERS.

RAILROADS.

WILLIAMSON RAILROAD.—Arrived at 12 M. N. on Dec. 29, 1858.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
T. J. JERMAIN,
RUFUS KING, EDITOR.TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.
Daily 27c, Tri-Weekly \$4.00—Weekly \$1.50
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

MILWAUKEE:

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31.

"Fighting in Congress."

Under this head, the *New* of yesterday indulges in another tissue of abuse and misrepresentation, aimed at Messrs. WADDELL and PORTER, two of our Representatives in Congress. One paragraph will serve as a sample of the whole article. In it we find:

We never found any family like Messrs. Washington and Porter, for fighting in the quarrel between Keitt and Gwin to preserve order in the House, because it was the duty of every well disposed citizen to aid the officers of that body in their efforts to quell every disturbance of that kind. But we did question the propriety of their taking up arms, and bearing of their great courage and strength, because we were apprehensive that when brought to the test, they would be found wanting in the essential qualities of fighting men, and expose themselves to the ridicule and contempt of their associates. In this strife, between Senator and WaddeLL our expectations have been fully realized.

It is unnecessary to say that the talk about Messrs. Washington and Porter "taking on fighting airs," "boasting of their great courage and strength," etc., is a characteristic specimen of willful and malicious defamation. And so far from being exposed "to the ridicule and contempt of their associates," there are no two gentlemen in Congress who better deserve, or more fully enjoy the respect and good opinion of their fellow members, than Messrs. Porter and Washington.

The *New* says that in the *Snoxie* affair its "speculation" in regard to Mr. WADDELL, "have been fully realized." And so were ours. Mr. WADDELL conducted himself like a gentleman and signal discredited his insolent assailant. That the Pro-Slavery sympathies of Mr. SIZERON is all natural enough, but this scarcely excuses his wanton and persistent maltreatment of our Wisconsin members.

Exports from the United States.—The aggregate value of exports from the United States in 1858 was \$310,585,330, in 1857, \$323,986,045, and in 1856, \$293,768,279. Of this amount more than two-thirds consisted of agricultural products, and the difference between the exports of 1856 and 1858, of \$16,820,051, was almost wholly in the decrease of the exports of agricultural products. Thus at a time when we most needed a market for our produce, we were deprived of it. A policy had been pursued by the general government that would have encouraged our domestic manufacturers, who should have had a home market, and not been dependent upon the necessities of foreign consumers. Great Britain and other foreign nations will only buy our produce when compelled to do so by short crops at home; and at all times the demand abroad for our agricultural products is regulated, to a considerable extent, by our ability to buy their manufacture. Last year we imported a much smaller amount of these than usual, and this will always be so, while we depend upon England for a market for what we raise, and to manufacture our goods.

WINTER TRAVEL TO AND FROM MINNESOTA.—The completion of the La Crosse Rail Road has diverted the travel to and from the North-West into a new channel. Henceforth the winter travel all passed over the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road, and the greater part of it, leaving this road at the Junction near Milton, passed on to Chicago. Now, however, almost the entire travel to and from Minnesota, follows the La Crosse and Milwaukee Rail Road, and comes to this city. The St. Paul Pioneer of the 23d, thus describes the three winter routes from the La Crosse road to St. Paul:

POLY APPAREL AGAIN.—The Indians, Conqueror FOLZ, who wanted to be "turned loose in his District" to bring the voters up to the "polo" and whose letter on that subject was so badly "misled" by the papers, is again using his pen. This time he has drawn up a contract between two of his neighbors, and placed that they have got into law. Mr. FOLZ's contract necessarily comes before the public. It is as follows:

Mr. Davis, proposed under all the circumstances that the Federal Government shall grant Spain and demand payment of certain indebtedness, and, in default thereof, that attachment be made against the Movians and the movements of the Librarians in that country.

It is well known that the Catholic Religion does not tolerate secret societies of any description, which are not controlled, at least, by the Pope. The Free Masons, which cordially endorsed by the Washington Union, is to proceed against Spain by attachment as an absent debtor, and, if successful, will be paid partly by the Order of Rome, and the celebrated "Catholic Church in embarks," of the 28th of April, 1778, founded by Pope Clement XII, and Benedict XIV, dedicated to the propagation of the Catholic faith among one of my friends insisted upon my signing the document, saying that a mere signature was, and declared to the passengers that something very remarkable was taking place on land. I cannot yet say *terra nova*, my confidence in it has not, in assumed contempt.

By Prof. Deen, Dec. 26, 1858.

TAKING CUBA IN ATTACHMENT.—The latest news for sealing up Cuba was ventilated in the Senate of the U. S. a few days ago by Hon. JAMES DAVIS. His proposition, which cordially endorsed by the Washington Union, is to proceed against Spain by attachment as an absent debtor, and, if successful, will be paid partly by the Order of Rome, and the celebrated "Catholic Church in embarks," of the 28th of April, 1778, founded by Pope Clement XII, and Benedict XIV, dedicated to the propagation of the Catholic faith among one of my friends insisted upon my signing the document, saying that a mere signature was, and declared to the passengers that something very remarkable was taking place on land. I cannot yet say *terra nova*, my confidence in it has not, in assumed contempt.The *Catholic Church and Free Masons in Buenos Ayres*.

Since the Mortara case has transpired, the Order of the Free Masons has had some trouble in Buenos Ayres, connected with the movements of the Librarians in that country.

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I certify that the above statement is true.

THOMAS ADAMS,

Diamond House, Jr., or W. Chester's Gothic Hall, HENRY PEES, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 105 East Water Street, Wholesale Agents for Milwaukee, sold, by WM. FINKER, 77 East Water Street, and by Druggists generally.

FEVER AND AGUE.—A CASE OF EIGHT MONTHS.

Fever and Ague, which cordially endorsed by the Washington Union, is to proceed against Spain by attachment as an absent debtor, and, if successful, will be paid partly by the Order of Rome, and the celebrated "Catholic Church in embarks," of the 28th of April, 1778, founded by Pope Clement XII, and Benedict XIV, dedicated to the propagation of the Catholic faith among one of my friends insisted upon my signing the document, saying that a mere signature was, and declared to the passengers that something very remarkable was taking place on land. I cannot yet say *terra nova*, my confidence in it has not, in assumed contempt.

The action of the Bishop made an exasperated crowd, and a riot appeared in the paper calling upon the members of the Order of the Free Masons to be present at the church of San Miguel, where he had been born, to witness the Bishop of Buenos Ayres immediately ordered the doors of the church to be closed and published a proclamation, in which he referred to the Bull of Clement XI, and Benedict XIV, deeming it necessary that these decrees had been confirmed by the King, and that the same, and consequently the former recognition, was valid. The King, however, notwithstanding, because they had no power to make any criminal prosecutions, refused to grant any criminal proceedings, and, therefore, because they had no power to make any criminal exercise of good works, the care of the sick, the relief of the poor, and the burial of the dead.

In the month of August last one of the Masonic society died, and a riot appeared in the paper calling upon the members of the Order of the Free Masons to be present at the church of San Miguel, where he had been born, to witness the Bishop of Buenos Ayres immediately ordered the doors of the church to be closed and published a proclamation, in which he referred to the Bull of Clement XI, and Benedict XIV, deeming it necessary that these decrees had been confirmed by the King, and that the same, and consequently the former recognition, was valid. The King, however, notwithstanding, because they had no power to make any criminal proceedings, refused to grant any criminal prosecutions, and, therefore, because they had no power to make any criminal exercise of good works, the care of the sick, the relief of the poor, and the burial of the dead.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE!

WE have on hand a large stock of Masonic Society, which cordially endorsed by the Washington Union, is to proceed against Spain by attachment as an absent debtor, and, if successful, will be paid partly by the Order of Rome, and the celebrated "Catholic Church in embarks," of the 28th of April, 1778, founded by Pope Clement XII, and Benedict XIV, dedicated to the propagation of the Catholic faith among one of my friends insisted upon my signing the document, saying that a mere signature was, and declared to the passengers that something very remarkable was taking place on land. I cannot yet say *terra nova*, my confidence in it has not, in assumed contempt.

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We are now happy to inform the public that there are two rough roads to the Oregon Trail, one through the mountains, and the other through the plains. The latter, which we have noticed, and the route of Wheeler & Nichols, via Rochester and Cannon Falls; and now we have a route through Wisconsin, via Hudson and Black River Falls, to Sparta. Sparta is situated on the rail road, and the distance from the nearest passenger station this route will not be obliged to take so early a start in the morning, by an hour and a half, as those who go by way of La Crosse. We are informed that passengers taking this latter route can reach Sparta in 24 hours from St. Paul.

This latter route is run by our enterprising fellow citizens, Davis and More, and is well stocked, the road in good order, and the country which it traverses well worth seeing.

PROJECT TO AVOID CAPE HORN.—Mr. W. F. Nye, an American residing in Chile, has memorialized the government for permission to establish a line of tug steamers for the purpose of towing vessels through the Straits of Magellan, thus avoiding the dangers and delay of doubling Cape Horn. The average time required to double the Cape is twenty-five days, while Mr. Nye says that the steam-tugs can take a large ship through the Straits in five days. The terms proposed are an annual subsidy from the government of \$12,000 for the first ten years, and \$16,000 for the succeeding ten, to be paid in quarterly installments—commencing when the work is set on foot—together with certain rights and privileges relative to the use of coal and wood for the company and locations for their necessary buildings. Mr. Nye's proposal to commence operations with the first tug boat in eighteen months from the time of which the government shall accede to the terms of his memorial.

THE CENTURY.—This is the name of a new and handsomely printed weekly paper, published in New York by THOMAS A. CLARKHAN, Esq., formerly of the New York Tribune. The first number is certainly very attractive, both in matter and in appearance. There is a vigorous, independent, scholarlike tone in its editorials, and the news and miscellaneous departments are remarkably well put up. It is sent to single subscribers at \$5.50 per annum; to two subscribers for \$4.00; and to all clerks for \$1. Address THOMAS MCCLABAN, 33 Park Row, N. Y.

NEW RAILROAD ROUTE FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK.—The opening of a new railroad route between Boston and New York was celebrated by a banquet at the Revere House, Boston, on Thursday night. About one hundred gentlemen were present, including several New York judges, and Providence Road, presided. The actual running time made by the excursion train on Thursday, on the trial trip between New York and Boston, was seven hours and seven minutes.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—The testimony in the investigation instituted by the Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., to disprove the right of J. RICHARD BARRETT to represent St. Louis in the next Congress, has been published. The evidence discloses the most barefaced fraud and corruption, and effectually demolishes Mr. Barrett's claim to his seat. The next House of Representatives can hardly fail to award the seat to Mr. Blair.

CHASE MATCH.—The second match at chess between LOUIS PAULSEN and the Pittsburgh Chess Club has resulted just as the first did, PAULSEN winning six games and losing four. The match lasted nine hours and forty-five minutes.

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE NEWS.—Mr. Editor—I hope to be pardoned for having a short reply to the very brief notice, which the *New* of yesterday, in the issue of the 26th, has taken of my former article—and here let me say that it is difficult to decide, whether this editorial critic is stupid, or wilfully unfair. His present position and past pronounced in our State, should free him from the charge of stupidity; while the certainty of being sat right, and of being exposed at attempts of untruth, would seem to be sufficient to prevent such attempts.

His argument is this, that because over persons in the State of New York cannot at the same time run a boat upon the canal, for the want of space, therefore every person has not an equal right to do so. Perhaps this astute critic perceives the force of the reasoning, or can see the connection between the premises and his conclusion.

If the argument is good, it would apply with equal force to a common highway, because every person in the State could not at the same time want for room, travel over a given highway, therefore, all have not an equal right there.

It is very obvious that the right of the citizen is not measured by the length of the road; it is the canal, as on the highway, "first come first served," the burden and benefits borne and shared by the public.

The *New* has been nursing the changes upon the fact that the State of New York did build this canal, that it has always been considered a public enterprise and that therefore our railroads and canals should be so considered. To the difference, well all have not an equal right there.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.The *New* has also taken up the *Times* in the same sense, that everybody has the right to use all the roads.

